

# Middletown



# Transcript.

VOL. 2.

MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

NO. 43.

## EVERY SUBSCRIBER

### TO THIS PAPER

I hereby congratulate on the fact that he has spread freely before him  
The ADVERTISEMENT OF

## ROCKHILL

&

## WILSON,

The Best and Oldest Established Clothing House of Philadelphia.

### ROCKHILL & WILSON

Would say to all the subscribers, and all of their male neighbors and relations, that they have made the most ample preparations for an immense business for the present Fall.

### ROCKHILL & WILSON

Have laid in an immense stock of the most desirable goods, both of American Manufacture and of Foreign Importation, from which they offer the most delightfully fitting suits, either ready-made or to order at the shortest possible notice.

### ROCKHILL & WILSON

Invite gentlemen from the surrounding Country, Towns, Cities and Villages, to call at their GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, where they will find opportunity to select from the abundance of elegant Fall apparel, at lower prices than anywhere else in town.

Respectfully yours,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,  
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,  
603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Sept. 25-3m

## NEW STOVE, TIN, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

THOMAS H. ROTHWELL'S  
NEW BUILDING,  
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West  
of Tova Hall,

Middletown, Delaware.

Where he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture

ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE,  
At Short Notice.

Particular attention paid to  
ROOFING AND SPOUTING.  
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

## STOVES.

THE NATIONAL,  
CONTINENTAL,  
ORIENTAL,  
CHARM,

GEN,  
SUN,  
LITTLE GIANT,  
BRILLIANT,

Prize and the Victor Cook.  
Orders will be received and promptly filled for any kind of Stove that may be ordered.

GALVANIZED RUSSIA AND SHEET IRON  
ZINC,  
COAL HODS, SEIVES,  
POKERS, SHOVELS,  
TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, WAFFLE IRONS  
SAD IRONS, BRASS & ENAMELLED  
PRESERVING KETTLES,  
ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS,  
TEA BELLS, JAPANESE CHAMBER BUCKETS,  
SPITTOONS, WAITERS, LANTERNS,  
FLOUR AND PEPPER BOXES,  
SAND CUPS, MATCH SAFES (Cast Iron),  
MOLASSES CUPS,  
PEACH CANS,  
(Soldered and Self-Sealing)  
PATENT CLOTHES FRAMES, &c. &c. &c.

Attention is respectfully called to our new

FAMILY & RESTAURANT STOVE  
Which is especially adapted to steaming, frying, and broiling oysters.

No wood, no coal, no gas, no stove pipe, no ashes, no dirt, no wood boxes, no coal scuttles, no kindling wood but a friction match, and the fire in full blast in half a minute, even hot in two minutes, steak broiled in seven minutes, bread baked in thirty minutes, the fire extinguished in a moment. It has no rival in all kinds of cooking, and in economy, convenience, neatness, safety and durability.

Please call and examine it in operation at

Thomas H. Rothwell's Stove Store,  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Sole owner of the stove for the State.

Prompt attention to business, moderate prices, competent workmen, and a determination to please, may at all times be expected by those who may favor him with their custom.

Aug. 28-7

## Select Poetry.

### PEOPLE WILL TALK.

We may go through the world, but 'twill be very slow;  
If we listen to all that is said as we go;  
We'll be worried and fretted, and kept in a stew,  
For meddlesome tongues must have something to do.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed  
That your humble position is only assumed—  
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool;  
But don't get excited—keep perfectly cool.

If generous and noble, they'll vent out their spleen;  
You'll hear some loud hints that you're selfish and mean;  
If upright and honest, and fair as the day,  
They'll call you a rogue in a sly, sneaking way.

And then if you show the least boldness of heart,  
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,  
They'll call you an upstart, conceited and vain;  
But keep straight ahead, and don't stop to explain.

If you dress in the fashion, don't think to escape,  
For they'll criticize then in a different shape;  
You're about of your means, or your tailor's unpaid;  
But mind your own business—there's naught to be gained.

They'll talk first before you, but then, at your back,  
Of virtue and slander there's never a lack;  
How kind and polite in all that they say,  
But bitter as gall when you're out of the way.

The best way to do is to do as you please,  
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease;  
Of course you'll meet with all sorts of abuse,  
But don't think to stop them—it ain't pay use.

For people will talk, you know, people will talk.

## Select Story.

### A WEDDING FROLIC.

Three Wild Nights on Lake Superior.  
A THRILLING STORY.

It is now several years since I was returning from the Northwestern District of Lake Superior. Winter with its winds and deep snows, had already set in, and instead of the usual lake voyage, my journey to the land of civilization had to be performed in a sleigh. Each day I took my way over roads whose ruts the snow had filled, while my horse's bells rang gaily out through the snow-clad forest whose pendant icicles flashed in the sun's rays like a fruitage of gems.

We had passed Lake Superior and were threading the forests bordering on Lake Huron, when one evening we came to a better cultivated farm than usual where the scraping of fiddles and the echoing of the music announced one of those blithesome frolics with which the settlers at intervals lighten the monotony of backwoods life.

But it soon appeared that this was an extraordinary festival, being for the bride of our host's daughter, whom all these friends, were to accompany to see the knot tied on the morrow. What a joyous scene it was.

The sun shone on our unwearied revels, ushering in the wedding day, and then one and all—for I deferred my journey in honor of the occasion—prepared to escort the bride on her way.

Through many of the backwoods settlements clergymen have never passed and troths are lawfully plighted before the nearest magistrate. But on the present occasion it chanced that a clergyman was visiting his brother-in-law at a farm some twenty miles distant, and the marriage was hurried that the bride might have the advantage of a "parson's wedding."

My two horse sleigh being the best appointed vehicle in the company, I placed it at the bride's disposal and we were soon speeding through the forest, followed by a laughing crowd; and while the sleigh bells rang out the merriest bridal bells the young settlers played wild choruses upon their horns, until the woods echoed with their minstrelsy.

About midday we reached our destination. Our fair bride seemed almost scared to find how cold the woods were, which boded her to share the burden as well as the joys of her bridegroom, though she plighted her vows in a trembling but earnest voice and smiled happily as he handed her into the sleigh for the return journey.

Again we swept through the bush with laugh and jest. My high bred horses fresh as when we started, soon outsped the heavy steeds of the other travelers, and left them out of sight and hearing.

"Let us go by the Lake shore," cried the bridegroom, "and then you'll see the 'tumble,' and we will be home before the others are."

The idea was highly approved by the new-made wife, and as I was somewhat weary of the monotony of the woods, I readily agreed. Between us and the shore was a winding gully filled with frozen snow, which soon brought us to the broad belt of ice bordering the land. Beyond was the lake, which, as far as we could see, stretched a vast expanse of blue refreshment to the eye wearied by the universal whiteness. Troubled by a recent gale, the lake heaved and rolled in heavy swells whose every action was cheering amid the dead stillness.

Meanwhile we bowed merrily along over the waxy ice, which flashed and sparkled in a thousand blinding and gorgeous rays beneath our horses' feet.

At length a deep reverberation announced the tumble—a succession of foaming cascades by which the water of a lofty river found its way into the lake, and whose picturesque beauty was enhanced by the lines of glittering icicles which fringed the overhanging rocks, and the glacier-like cone the spray had raised before it.

This admired, we passed on, for the day was fast drawing to a close. As the sun sank behind the pine crest of a distant headland, we came to an estuary, whose further point it formed. Beyond was the farm, and we urged the horses to a swifter pace, for with the sun's departure came an increase of cold.

The estuary, some eight miles wide—stretched deep into the land, and to save time, we drove straight across the vast sheet of ice which bridged it. Night fell as we proceeded, but, though the moon had not yet risen, the misty reflection of the snow lighted us on our way. We had reached the centre of the bay, when a report like the discharge of artillery, filled the air, and rolling back over the ice was repeated by the thousand echoes.

It was the unmistakable sound of cracking ice!

Without a word I put the horses to their speed.

The next moment a yet louder and sharper concussion broke on the stillness, followed by a third, which sounded as if it rent the air asunder.

My companions peered eagerly into the dark. The horses stopped suddenly and looking before them we perceived a dark belt of heavy waters. The crack was too broad for our horses to leap; all left us, therefore, was to turn landward, hurry on and outstrip the danger. But with each step the gap beside us widened, until it resembled a river, and to our consternation we discovered that the ice had parted on either side, leaving us floating on a large cake of ice, which the swift current of the river was driving rapidly out upon the lake.

What a sudden dismay came over us as we gazed at the increasing chasm!

The bridegroom was eager to swim the space, and bear tidings to the farm, but it would have been a useless sacrifice of life.

There was one chance left—that we might hit upon some projecting point on the lake shore. But as our raft floated steadily further and further out from land, that last hope vanished, and before long, who had lately been so joyous, stood sadly watching the white outlines of the hills fade into the night with the sorrowful knowledge that we should perish miserably upon our frozen resting place, or be swept into the ice-cold waters of the lake.

It was a terrible prospect. The remembrance that we had in a measure, brought this upon our own heads, increased its bitterness. Had we but diverged from the usual track, we should undoubtedly have been sought for in canoes, and most probably rescued; while, as it was, the blind path by which we turned in to the shore, would put them all at fault. The bridegroom's self reproaches were keenest, for he felt himself the destroyer of the bride so lately committed to his care; while the poor girl wept in utter abandonment of spirit, not only for the blighting of her bright hopes and for the life she must render up, but for the sudden parting from the beloved ones she could never see again.

The moon rose in the deep blue sky, making night beautiful, and flooding our ice-craft with its silvery light, quivering in broken rays on the broad lake which rolled in waves around us, and shining like a glory on the distant hills, giving us one more glance at earth.

The cold was becoming intense. The wind, straight from the frozen North, swept over the lake in gusts, and seemed to pierce us like icy arrows, and though wrapped in heavy sleigh furs, and crouched within its narrow limits, we could scarcely endure the rigor of the night, and worse than all, our fair companion had to share these hardships, with no protection save the most sheltered corner of the sleigh and the warmest wrapper. Yet she never murmured.

Day at length broke on this long night of misery. The current of the lake had swept us out of sight of the land.

We told ourselves we had no hope of rescue, yet long and anxiously we watched the circling horizon for some sign of coming aid, and it was with deep despondency we discovered that as far as the eye could reach, there was nothing but lake and sky, save on the spot some five miles distant, where floated a fragment of our raft, which cracked from the commencement, had parted during the night, bearing away with it both our horses. And as the day wore on another hardship was added—that of hunger. Since the preceding morning we had eaten nothing and our long exposure made the want sorely felt. Though many birds flew over the lake, not one came within reach of our rifles.

Two days passed, and no words can tell the intensity of our suffering as we floated on our frozen prison, each hour served to augment our misery, and when the third day broke upon us, cold and exhaustion were fast doing their work, and we lay helplessly in the corners of the sleigh. But the young bride still bore up. Whether it was the unbroken vigor of her youth sustained her, or that marvelous endurance of her sex which has so often carried them through wreck and tempest, I know not, but she was still comparatively strong, she earnestly entreated us still to hope and trust.

I began to think with horror that a time would shortly come when the unhappy girl would be left alone upon the ice.

Thus another night closed.

As the hours passed a furious storm arose upon the lake, lashed its waters into foaming billows, which dashed against our raft, tossing it wildly among the waves; clouds black as ink rolled over the sky.

Our hunger was succeeded by raging pains almost beyond endurance. It was night maddening, and many times as we sat cowering within the sleigh listening to the rushing of the waves, did we pray that they would overwhelm our raft at once and end our misery. At length this desire seemed granted. There was a sudden crash and a violent concussion as though we had struck upon a rock, and the billows beat and roared more wildly than ever. But we could distinguish nothing. While we waited, the dawn crept slowly over the sky, and our indomitable bride, springing up, uttered a cry of joy. Before us, rising in hills and valleys, lay the snow-clad land, and against its icy borders our raft was moored. The gale had driven us back to the shore of the lake, and thus saved our lives!

Not far off the ascending smoke announced a dwelling, but we had no strength to reach it, so we fired our rifles, a signal which quickly brought the inhabitants to the shore. They proved to have been members of the late wedding frolic; and nothing could exceed their astonishment and joy at our discovery. Every possible care and kindness was lavished upon us, and we soon recovered from the effects of our "THREE WILD NIGHTS."

## SAN FRANCISCO.

From a letter in the Cecil Whig, by F. A. Ellis, Esq. of Elkton, we take the following account of the Golden City:

When I stop to consider that twenty years ago the spot on which this magnificent city now stands, was a vast sand bank, and that not a dozen white men could be found on the shore, I am overwhelmed with astonishment. The spacious streets, the broad side-walks of flag-stone or asphaltum pavements, the teeming thousands that daily and nightly crowd these avenues; the grand and imposing buildings that are to be found on every street traversing the centre of the city; the hotels, banks, stores, public buildings, and private residences, presenting at every turn, evidences of unlimited wealth, and the most lavish expenditure of it—all these things combine to impress the beholder with wonder and astonishment, when we remember its early history, and the hundreds of fortunes that have been wrecked upon this far off western coast, in the struggles of the early pioneers. A few of those early pioneers still remain, and they are now the substantial men of the city. I have met with men who were six months crossing the plains with an ox team, and were obliged sometimes to live upon acorns—who are now men of business, in high standing, and are considered substantial men. All who had the wisdom to lay out their capital in lands, instead of perilling their life and health in the mines, are now, and have been for years, reaping a golden harvest in the astounding increase in the value of town or city lots. Land that was then to be had for the merest trifle, now commands thousands and thousands of dollars. Outside of the built-up portion of the city, the whole ground is an immense sand bank or pile of sand blown up, and covering completely a rocky hill—presenting the most desolate appearance of itself—and yet a lot 27 feet wide and 127 feet deep, will command, in some of the least favorable localities, at least \$2500. The population of the city is estimated at about 175,000. At this time, the city is literally crowded to its utmost capacity.

The Industrial Fair of the Mechanics' Institute is now open, and the immense building prepared for it, is filled with the most elegant productions of art, industry, and ingenuity. I have ever had the pleasure of seeing. Taking the whole together, I am sure I never saw it equaled in any eastern city. Fruits, flowers, vines, oils, native silk productions, woolen goods, blankets—far superior to any I ever beheld—furniture of the most gorgeous style and finish, furs, gold and silver ware, gas fixtures, pianos, organs, paintings, and statuary, photographs, ivory types, &c. &c.; farming machinery, domestic utensils, and a thousand other things I cannot pretend to mention, crowd the building, which cannot, I think, be less than 600 feet long, and with centre and side wings not less than 400 feet wide—with galleries all around, and a third floor above. At night, when lit up with more than a thousand gas jets, and crowded with visitors, it presents truly an imposing view. Large numbers are brought to the city as contributors or visitors to the fair, and with the members of our body, and daily visitors, numbering not less than 400 each day, and excursion parties from the east, continually coming and going, keep the hotels crowded to overflowing.

The Lick House, the Cosmopolitan, the Occidental, and the Rush House are hotels of the first class. Hotel life is, it would seem, extremely popular. The Lick House is almost exclusively filled up with families occupying suits of rooms as boarders. The dining-room is a most magnificent affair, and of itself is said to have cost \$80,000. The Cosmopolitan, where I am staying, has a large number of families boarding also. It seems to be the most popular house of the city, from the crowds that are constantly coming and going. At the 6 o'clock dinner, the dining-room, which is very large and very elegantly finished, with not less than fifty mirrors of large size in the side walls, is filled with crowds of ladies and gentlemen—the ladies dressed in the height of fashion.

The whole city seems to be one vast fair. Montgomery street and Kearney

street are the two principal streets for the retail business, and by goods, jewelry, fancy goods, &c. though there are numbers of other streets, running at right angles to them, largely devoted to this character of trade. The stores in these streets are large and very elegantly fitted up, and their contents arranged so as to display them to the best possible advantage, and in their most attractive form—they are kept open till a very late hour, say 10 and 11 o'clock, with every gas jet burning at its full height, and the side walks crowded with ladies and gentlemen for many blocks.

Most of the important streets of the city are laid with the Nicholson pavement, and consequently the carriage and buggy driving on them is very pleasant. Street cars are running upon many of the streets, and some to important points for miles out of the city.

The San Franciscans are evidently fond of fine horses and elegantly finished carriages. There are several splendid drives in the neighborhood of the city. The Alameda road, from Alameda to San Jose, shaded on each side by large trees, is a great attraction. The most popular drive, however, is the drive to the "Cliff House," which stands on a high cliff, right on the Pacific Ocean. It is distant about six miles from the centre of the city, and one of the finest roads for horse travelling you can well imagine. A friend called for me at six o'clock this morning, and we drove out at the rate of about 2:40 all the way. At the Cliff House we met another friend who had three of the Representatives from New York, and partook with them of a sumptuous breakfast which the two San Franciscans had ordered. These fellows stop at nothing in the way of expense to gratify and please you. After breakfast we went out upon the large back porch overlooking the ocean, and you may imagine the scene which presented itself—on a bright, sunny morning as it was. About half a mile from the shore, though they seem to be but a stone's throw off, are two immense rocks rising—I am afraid to say how many feet above the top of the waves. These rocks are called the Seal Rocks, and there you can see the seals lying about on the rocks, basking in the sun, or working their way over the rocks with their bare clumsy fins and tails, all the time barking at a great rate, so as to keep up a continual clatter, which, whilst at breakfast, sounded like some immense saw mill, as the only thing I can now think of to compare it with. There must have been at least a hundred seals scattered over the two rocks this morning, some of them weighing, we were told, 1500 to 1600 lbs. When they come out of the water their hair (for they are hair seals, or sea lions) and not the fine fur seals that are found in Alaska) lies close and sleek upon them, shining like glass, but it dries as they lay there, and soon becomes a dirty brown. Besides the seals, large quantities of seal fowls rest upon these rocks, and hundreds of them were seen there this morning. Their deposit is a kind of guano, and gives to the top of the rocks a white or chalky appearance. The birds and seals are protected by law, and a severe penalty inflicted upon any one found shooting at them.

The great question to be solved here is the future result of Chinese emigration. There are now over 70,000 in this State, and at least 12,000 in this city, and they are still coming. One or two emigrant ships have arrived since I have been here. The emigration cannot be stopped without coercive measures which the government will not, and perhaps cannot resort to. They do not appear very likely to assimilate with our people. They maintain rigidly their own customs and style of dress, and they import all their own clothing. They require very little for their support, and send away to their own country all the balance of their earnings. They have their own temple and perform their heathen ceremonies and the worship of the deity "Jeh," without interruption. They are apparently a very quiet, quiet people. Their countenances all indicate an innocent, quiet, spirit. They pass along evidently occupied with their own thoughts, perfectly indifferent about the curiosity they excite. This, however, has almost disappeared, and is found only in the new arrivals from the East. After you have been here a day or two you take no notice of them, though you may pass 30 or 40 in walking a single square. They live together in certain streets both here and in Sacramento, and the corruption and debauchery among large portions of them is, I am told, terrible and disgusting in the extreme. There are, however, some very respectable and genteel people among them. At the entertainment given to the Grand Lodge by the merchants and business men of the city, at the Chamber of Commerce, there were six Chinese merchants present, one of whom made a short speech. They seemed to be, as we conversed with them, gentlemen in their manners, and very intelligent men. The prejudice against them appears to have been excited by another class of foreigners whose places they take in the labor of the country; and some of the politicians are unfavorable to them because they seem to be no chance to make voters out of them; while they supercede those out of whom voters may be made. The Chinaman has no desire to become a voter. He knows nothing about such matters. In the country he comes from no such privileges exist and he cares nothing about it. All he wants is to be let alone, allowed to work as he pleases and when he pleases, pocket his wages and send them home to China.

The children born here, and those that come here very young, however, are likely, as they grow up among us, to become a different people, and the Christian churches are getting them into Sunday schools and trying to teach them the language and religion of this country; and I believe not without success. The Catholics have a large number of them, and the Protestant churches are all laboring in the same direction. One gentleman told me they have about 400 Chinese in the school in which he was Superintendent. One thing is remarkable, we never see any of their children on the streets. The youngest Chinese I have met could not have been less than 18 years of age. Their great personal similarity is also remarkable; you will probably walk in the course of 15 minutes' walk 50 or 60 of them and if they were all placed in a row, and you were called to select or point out two or three you had met before, you would be puzzled to do it. I might say more about these people, but I must forbear. This I must say, however, there is some great problem of government and civilization to be wrought out in this connection. What it is we cannot now see. God in His Providence has brought them here, and His wisdom will over-rule it all for good, I doubt not. But there is a vast responsibility resting upon the Christian churches and Christian people of this country, the Protestants particularly, which they must prepare to meet, for they cannot avoid it; a few years will bring thousands, perhaps millions more among us. Since I have reached California I have learned that there are great doubts as to the practicability or wisdom of attempting to make domestic servants of them generally, for reasons I cannot put on paper. A negro is almost a curiosity in California. I don't think I have seen five in the whole time I have been in the city. In going down to the city of Santa Clara, a few days since, I saw several well dressed people that I at first took to be Africans, but I was told they were Mexicans that belonged to the Catholic Mission at that city.

The civilization of San Francisco is still far behind our Eastern cities in its morality. All the saloons, cigar stores, confectionery and many other stores open all day Sunday. Museums and theatres, sometimes. Races almost every Sabbath. The billiard tables in all the hotels, and in the various saloons of the city are going the entire day, while fashionable vices, in gilded costumes, meet you in many forms. The country is young—the people are young—wealth abundant, and the means of expending it surround you on every hand. There are a number of fine churches and many earnest, energetic Christian people, and in time the power of the Gospel and Christian civilization must prevail; but there is evidently before the church a mighty work. Auxiliary to this, however, is their system of public schools; and this, I am glad to know, is one thing that they take pride in. The public school houses are admirable buildings, and their system must be well arranged. During the day you rarely see any children on the street, unless accompanied by their parents. The reason is they have truant officers, as they are called, whose business is to take up children, found in the streets, during school hours, without their parents, and to carry them to school, or to their homes, if they cannot show a good reason for being out. Another thing is observable: the entire absence of those blackguard, noisy boys, news boys and boot blacks, that pester and annoy you and disgrace the Eastern cities. Papers are to be had at news stands, and at the offices, but you never see a boy carrying them through the streets. Boot blacking is a science in California. At all the hotels, and at various places all along the streets, you will find a cushioned seat some five or six feet long divided into seats or stalls, where each customer takes his seat and places his feet on a raised pair of pedestals, and the professor, who is always a grown man, will shine you up in a few minutes, when you pay your dime and go on your way rejoicing. These little establishments, are found on all the principal streets; not on the pavement, but in a neat little room, say 6 by 9 feet, fitted up expressly for the purpose, and for which the occupant must pay a very respectable rent.

A CHEERFUL HEART.—I once heard a young lady say to an individual.

"Your countenance to me is like the rising sun; for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look."

A merry or cheerful countenance was always one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies or persecutors could not take from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives shut up in a dungeon. Every thing is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have will escape out of their hands. They always look upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present, for the evil that is to come. That is not religion. Religion maketh the heart cheerful; and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves. The instructive bee does not complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting the honey where he can find it, and passes quietly by the place where it is not.

Wine-drinking and smoking are bad habits. They impair the mind and pocket and lead to a waste of time.

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A CHEERFUL HEART.—I once heard a young lady say to an individual.

"Your countenance to me is like the rising sun; for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look."

A merry or cheerful countenance was always one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies or persecutors could not take from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives shut up in a dungeon. Every thing is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have will escape out of their hands. They always look upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present, for the evil that is to come. That is not religion. Religion maketh the heart cheerful; and when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves. The instructive bee does not complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting the honey where he can find it, and passes quietly by the place where it is not.

Wine-drinking and smoking are bad habits. They impair the mind and pocket and lead to a waste of time.

## Religious and Humor.

"If the jury believe from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant, and that the defendant paid the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow which he warranted not to be a cow, and the warranty was broken by the breachings of the cow, and he drove the cow back and tendered her to the defendant, but he refused to receive her; and the defendant took her home again and put a heavy yoke on her to prevent her from jumping fences, and by reason of her yoke she broke her neck and died; and if the jury believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing either for beef or milk, then the jury must find out for themselves how they will decide the case; for the Court—if she understands herself, and she thinks she does—don't know how such a deuced case should be decided."

"Julius, s'pose dere am six chickens in a coop, and de man sells fress, how many am dere left?"

"What time ob day was it? Why what hab dat to do wid de case?"

"A good deal. If it war arter dark dere would be none left; dat is, if you happened to come along dat way."

Look here, niggah, jes you stop dem persumptions."

TAKE THE BUTT.—A farmer once hired a Vermontor to assist in drawing logs. The Yankee, when there was a log to lift, generally contrived to secure the smallest end, for which the farmer chastised him, and told him to always take the butt end. Dinner came, and with it a sugar loaf Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, giving the farmer a wink, and exclaimed: "Always take the butt end!"

A "gentleman" in a state of intoxication fell asleep on the sidewalk in Main street, Wheeling, Va. last week. A photographer brought his camera to bear upon him and secured the shadow. On being presented with the picture the fastest "signed the pledge."

A New England church was in need of a pastor. A deacon supplying the pulpit one Sabbath prayed for the coming man after this fashion: "Send us not an old man in his dotage, nor a young man in his goingslow, but a man with all the modern improvements."

A Chicago physician, much devoted to real estate speculations, and rather absent minded, replied to the question of a lady how his prescription was to be taken: "One quarter down; balance in one, two, and three years."



# The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.  
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1899.

We recently republished from the Middletown Transcript an account of the arrest of a colored man near that town for an assault on two ladies in a carriage. We called attention at the time to the improbability of the story, and now copy the accused's own statement before the committing magistrate, as printed by request, in the last number of that paper.

We give more space to this affair than its importance merits as it is a fair sample of the slight foundation on which prejudice rests so many of the stories concerning "negro outrages." The indication of a poor man in the excitement of what was, to him, a great loss, is magnified into a nameless crime by excitement and fear having their birth in prejudice, and that is all.

We did not intend to refer to this matter again, but the manner in which it has been treated in the Commercial, has changed our purpose. It is not true that the "indiscretion" of this man, in the excitement of his loss, was "magnified into a nameless crime." The nature of the offense was distinctly stated, and there was nothing in the statement to warrant this language of the Commercial. It is a phase of the offense no where given to it, save in its own columns. The offense was grave enough in its character and attendant circumstances, without adding to it the brutal and diabolical idea couched in the language of the Commercial. As to the allegation of "prejudice," it is a simple attestation of the existence of a bias in the mind of the Commercial itself, not against, but in favor of offenders having a black skin. Had a white man been guilty of such an outrage towards two highly respectable and unoffending ladies upon the public highway, he would richly have deserved the severest castigation; and if any such should occur, it is to be hoped that some male friend may be present to administer it, on the spot, in addition to the ordinary penalties of the law. "Prejudice," forsooth! To whom does this allegation apply? To the ladies?—to the friend and guardian of the younger, who very properly stepped forward to lend his aid and assistance in their distress?—to the committing magistrate?—to the gentleman who furnished the statement published?—all of them, without exception, belong to the party of which the Commercial is the mouth-piece; and surely it would not bring an allegation of prejudice towards the black man against the members of its own party. The truth is, that in its zeal to defend this "poor man," the Commercial has put itself in an untenable position.

It has chosen to accept the statement of the negro as true, while it rejects that of the ladies, as having had its birth in "excitement" and "fear" and "prejudice." It may comport with its notions of propriety to take the word of an infuriated black man in preference to that of highly respectable and intelligent ladies, but such a course will meet with no countenance in this community.

THE PENINSULAR PEACH GROWERS CONVENTION.—As usual there was a warm time in this body at Dover, on Tuesday last, growing out of a difference in the views and interests of those shipping by water and those shipping by rail. The Convention, however, after much debate, accomplished the main purpose for which it convened, which was the appointment of a committee to wait upon the several Rail Road Companies freighting peaches from this peninsula to New York, for the purpose of effecting a reduction in freights. The next meeting of the Convention will be held in Middletown.

The excitement continues in Wilmington over the City Council muddle, the people of the first ward being disfranchised, or without a councilman, owing to party chicanery. The Statesman calls for an extra session of the Legislature to cure the matter; while the Gazette opposes the meeting of the Legislature, and suggests a resort to the Judiciary. So the matter rests, for the present; meantime the Republicans hold control.

The elections in Maryland for members of the General Assembly, Sheriffs, Surveyors, County Commissioners and School Commissioners takes place "on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November," which will be the second day of the month.

Some men have a way of throwing down their newspaper and declaring there is "nothing in it." The reason is there is nothing in their heads.

Alexander H. Stephens, writing to a friend in Baltimore, under date of the 15th, says, in speaking of the Georgia State Fair: "It will be utterly out of my power to be at the Macon fair. I have not been out of the house since February last but a few times, and then I was helped out and in. I have very little hope of ever leaving home again."

Rockhill & Wilson's advertisement, in another column of this issue, speaks for itself. The clothes on the backs of our best citizens also speak volumes in praise of Rockhill & Wilson's habits. Both men and the soles of men. Rockhill & Wilson seem to have everything the heart can desire, or the fancy can long after. Most of the happy homes in this vicinity are made happier by the fact that the men and boys of the household get their clothes at the great Brown Hall. Read, and see for yourselves, gentlemen,

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## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A statement has been going the rounds of the papers, which we think, was first published in the Wilmington Commercial, that Mr. Benjamin F. Hanson, near this town, had been arrested for illegal distillation of peach brandy, and his still and brandy seized. Mr. Hanson was not arrested, neither had he been engaged in illegal business. The facts of the case are these:—About the first of September, Mr. Hanson having large quantities of peach brandy, and his still and brandy seized. Mr. Hanson was not arrested, neither had he been engaged in illegal business. The facts of the case are these:—About the first of September, Mr. Hanson having large quantities of peach brandy, and his still and brandy seized.

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## OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The seventh annual report of the Commissioners of Agriculture and the accompanying report of the Statistician of the Department, have been completed. They are valuable and interesting papers. Containing important suggestions and recommendations and useful statistics of production, exports, markets, &c.

General Capron, the Commissioner says that hitherto this country has been characterized by random farming, for immediate results, with no reference to future advantages, and no persistent following of any prescribed course; but there are evidences that more stable views and more systematic practices are beginning to prevail.

In the central settlements of the West, farm animals, the basis of systematic farming, are held in higher esteem than formerly, and a preparation at least is made for some simple rotation of crops. More stability exists, under adversity, as to the case of wool-growers, many of whom, far-seeing and wise, are confident of future profit in the midst of present discouragement. There is a disposition in the South to produce their own bread and meat, and hold their cotton as a surplus, bearing a better price when the quantity does not suffice to glut the market.

These and many other signs of thoughtfulness and growing wisdom are apparent. It is gratifying to observe the evidences of vitality in Southern agriculture, which is progressively and successfully marshalling the forces of recuperation, and gradually dispelling the despondency resulting from the losses of civil war, the change of the labor system, the disruption of families and the impoverishment of estates. An impetus has been given to business by the introduction of Northern capital, and in the future more rapid progress may be expected from the same cause. Money, population and skill in special industries are the requisites for success in developing the resources and expanding and perfecting the agriculture of the South. In view of all the circumstances affecting cotton culture, it may be deemed a remarkable fact that the yield has attained an equality with that of 1850, and is as high as that of the excessive production of 1859 and 1860, which glutted the markets of the world, and would have caused a discouraging depression in prices but for the cessation of cotton production in the years that followed. The cash receipts for the crop of 1867 were larger than those of 1859, though of less actual value as reckoned in a depreciated currency. The sugar interest is rapidly attaining prominence, the product having doubled in the last two years. The total product of rice is also increasing.

After referring to the great benefit to the agricultural interests of the country of the system of internal exchanges, the Commissioner refers at length to the prevalence of farm animals among all varieties of farm products, resulting in the annual loss of not less than fifty million dollars, which demands the prompt attention of this department, the vigilance of the agricultural associations, and national and State legislation. The report of Professor John Gamgee on the Texas cattle disease, which he says, is presented to Congress at an early day.

The production of grapes for table use and for wine making has become an interest of great importance. General Capron says that vast sums of money, and much valuable time and labor, have been expended in the endeavor to make the foreign grape a success, but, without an exception, it has proved a failure in open air culture. These failures, however, have had a salutary effect in directing attention to the improvement of our indigenous species, and the progress of amelioration is both marked and rapid. The fact will be learned, sooner or later, that the range of the Rocky Mountains no climate has yet been found suitable for the continued healthy growth of the foreign grape. On the Pacific coast the plant seems to find a perfectly congenial climate.

The crop statistics of the present year indicate a more than average condition of agricultural prosperity. The wheat crop is somewhat larger than last year, the increase being about equal to that of the population, and may be estimated at not less than two hundred and twenty million bushels. The corn crop is much larger than last year, but may not be placed at more than nine hundred million bushels. The cotton crop, although of slightly reduced acreage, would have been excessive but for the damage from army and bill worms, yet the result will exceed two million three hundred thousand bales.

The report of the statistician says: In 1839 the wheat crop was 84,823,272 bushels, or 4.76 to each inhabitant; in 1849, 100,485,994, or 4.33 to each inhabitant; in 1859, 173,140,244, or 5.50 per capita; in 1869, by estimates of the department, 230,000,000 bushels, including Oregon and the Territories, which are not found in the increase of population and consumption. The increase of population from 1840 to 1860, and also from 1860 to 1869, would make our population 30,000,000. If the same rate of increase could be expected through this decade, viz: thirty-five per cent. in population, and twenty-five per cent. in the wheat yield, in proportion to population, the crop of 1869 would be 292,000,000 bushels, and that of 1867 should have been more than 260,000,000 bushels. Though far better than two preceding crops—a fair yield upon a broad area—it probably did not exceed 224,036,000 bushels, or about one-third of the increase in population. It would be a short wheat crop in 1868 that should not aggregate 270,000,000 bushels.

The drought and other causes have reduced the aggregate yield of corn to about one hundred million bushels. The final estimate is in round numbers, nine hundred millions of bushels. A reduction in the acreage of cotton is noted in every State except Texas, in which the increase appears to be about thirty per cent. The decrease as compared with the previous year, is estimated at twenty-four per cent. in Louisiana, eighteen in Mississippi, thirteen in Arkansas, twenty in Tennessee, twelve in Georgia, eighteen in South Carolina, and thirty-two in North Carolina. The return of diminished acreage in early summer did not excite apprehensions of a decrease in the crop of the year. The aggregate crop of the year was estimated in October at 2,380,000 bales.

Our old friends Rockhill & Wilson are as hard at work as ever, furnishing every description of men's attractions in the way of elegant and luxurious (and masculine) apparel. Their splendid Brown Stone Hall is better furnished than ever with everything that man or boy can want, for warmth, health, and comfort. All that our friends need to do, is just to call and examine for themselves and compare the prices of this splendid clothing with that of any other in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

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## The Suit Against the P. W. & B. R. Co.

We have recently published two items from the Delaware Gazette, in regard to a suit brought against the P. W. & B. R. Co. One of which was designed as a correction of the other. J. H. Sauerlander, the gentleman bringing the suit, has called on us and stated that neither of the accounts were correct, and he makes to us the following statement:

He says that on the morning of October 4th, he bought an excursion ticket to Philadelphia and return, and went to Philadelphia on it. During the day, the flood had so damaged the track that he could not get back on the cars, and so came on the boat, not using the ticket. On the 11th inst. he again went to Philadelphia and returned on the 11.30 a. m. train, accompanied by his wife. When the conductor called for his tickets, he gave one issued that day for his wife, and the unused excursion ticket for himself. The conductor said, the lady's ticket is all right, but your's is not. Mr. S. told him that he had bought it on the day of the flood and could not use it, and that the ticket agent had said it was still good. The conductor said he would not acknowledge it as good and demanded fare. Mr. S. refused, when the conductor said he would put him off the train. He had his hand on the bell-rope to stop the train when Mr. S. yielded to the solicitations of his wife and paid the 85 cents demanded under protest that he would hold the company accountable.

On the morning of the 12th inst. he went to the depot, in this city, and presented the ticket and drawback check to Mr. Elliott, the ticket agent and demanded the 85 cents. Mr. Elliott asked what for? Mr. S. told him, and Mr. E. said he had nothing to do with the matter. Mr. S. then told him he had said it would be good and Mr. E. answered that that might possibly be, but he could not redeem it. Mr. S. then said he would "lay an injunction against the company," and walked off. As he was leaving a gentleman, he subsequently found to be a Director of the company, asked what was the trouble. He told him the circumstances, and said he intended to sue the company. The gentleman asked to see the ticket, and then handed it back. Mr. S. then went to Squire Puhl's and entered suit against the company, but having engaged counsel withdrew the suit and left the matter in the lawyer's hands.

In the evening of that day the Director already mentioned called on Mr. Sauerlander and said he had come to redeem that ticket. Mr. S. told him it was not in his possession, but in the hands of his counsel. The Director said he would pay Mr. S. reasonable damages for his trouble, &c. but Mr. S. answered that that would not satisfy him, as he was not willing to be insulted by the company's employees. The Director then offered to have the conductor call on him and offer him suitable apology. He said Elliott had nothing to do with redeeming tickets. Mr. S. asked him why he did not redeem it when he showed it to him. The Director said he had to go on the train and was so hurried he did not think of it, or he would have done so. On last Saturday this Director again called on Mr. S. and asked what he intended to do. Mr. S. referred him to his counsel.—Wm. Com.

THE RULE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DISTILLERS FROM FRUIT.—The commissioner of internal revenue has lately made some exemptions from the regulation requirements in favor of distillers of spirits directly from fruit. The stills, however, under existing regulations, continue to be rated according to their capacity, and the tax is charged according to this rate. Hon. A. Sargent, representing a number of the fruit distillers of California, has been for several days endeavoring to have the tax in their case assessed upon the actual production, as the distiller cannot always produce to the full capacity of his still. The commissioner says, however, that as he construes the internal revenue law, the power of altering that principle of assessment rests entirely with Congress.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE NEW YORK GOLD CONSPIRACY.—The New York Daily News of October 21st, says:—Jay Gould was brought before the grand jury this morning, and questioned regarding the recent gold corner. As a result of his testimony General Butterfield, the sub-treasurer, and A. R. Corbin, the brother-in-law of General Grant, together with others, have been indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy.

The schooner Anna Virginia, which was taking oysters in Tangier Sound, Virginia, contrary to law, was chased by a couple of police steamers a few days ago, one of which contained troops, and as the latter rapidly gained on the fugitive the captain of the schooner put his helm about, ran into the steamer amidst ships, sunk her, and made off. The troops and crew were picked up by the other steamer.

The Women's Suffrage Association of New York city adopted a resolution Thursday favoring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. A resolution of opposite purport was adopted at a former meeting, but this action was afterward reconsidered, and the whole subject laid on the table.

Mayor Hall of New York city, replies to Horace Greeley's recent denunciation by offering to prove him a monomaniac before a commission of lunatics, and challenging him to a discussion on the stump in the rural portions of the State.

Twenty-two million six hundred and forty thousand two hundred and ninety-eight pounds of upland cotton, valued at \$5,902,812, were exported from Charleston during the year ending September 30, 1869.

The Suez Canal is practically open, water having been introduced by removing the barriers from Bitter Lake, and a steamer has passed through the Canal from Port Said to Suez in fifteen hours.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

There are now six great companies engaged in bringing Chinamen into this country, by way of San Francisco. They make contracts and attend to the faithful performance of all the details on the part of the laborers. If any of the persons under contract, fail to do their duty, there is a ban put upon them; by which they are cut off, not only from household, kilt and kin, but from associations of all kinds with their countrymen in any manner. This power is said to be made manifest not only in San Francisco, but throughout all Oregon and Nevada, as well as California, and is a power almost of life and death, though apparently in all outward forms, the Chinese are as free to work or move as the American, or Irishman or German.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Judge Brewster delivered the opinion of the Court in the contested election cases. The decision from which Judge Ludlow dissented, throws out all the Democratic city officers except Mayor Fox, who is declared elected by 58 majority. The Court declared Charles Gibbons elected District Attorney by 68 majority, over Farnham Sheppard. Richard Peltz is elected Receiver of Taxes, Samuel P. Hancock City Controller, Alexander McCuen City Commissioner, Richard Dixon Prothonotary of Common Pleas, and Thomas J. Worrell City Solicitor. The majorities given these range from 800 to 1400.

The causes of decay in American commerce are now being investigated in New York by the Congressional committee appointed for the purpose. Among other recommendations they are expected to make, is one in favor of the repeal of the law forbidding the retransfer of vessels placed under foreign flags during the war by American ship owners, and the re-enactment of the law requiring at least three-fourths of the crew of an American vessel to be Americans.

Pore Hyacinthe, the protesting Catholic Priest, keeps very quiet in New York, and the Protestant clergy of that city, it is said, will make no demonstration until they see the result of the visit of the Boston delegation to the Pere. Meantime, it is stated that Father Hyacinthe expresses himself opposed to such a demonstration, and avows that he is and will remain a Catholic priest.

Senator Sprague addressed a Workingmen's Convention in Providence, on Saturday. He deprecated this present war of harmony between manufacturers and employees, and attributed to this cause, and to the mistaken use of capital, the Avondale coal mine disaster and the frequent railroad accidents.

In Warwick county, Ind. a few days since, a difficulty occurred between several men, and two of them were killed. Soon afterwards a number of citizens formed a vigilance committee, and went about ordering obnoxious persons to leave. A state of anarchy prevailed in the county.

The Southern Commercial Convention, at Louisville, adjourned on Saturday. Mr. Fillmore, in his closing address, said he would never appear in a public convention. Previous to adjourning, reports favoring and opposing Chinese emigration were laid upon the table.

The privateer Cuba, was libelled and taken possession of by the United States Marshal, at Wilmington, N. C. Tuesday. Her commander refused to surrender her until he was shown an order from the President by the commander of the United States gunboat Erie.

It is reported that the Fenians in Canada have equipped a gunboat and are preparing to do mischief to the towns on the upper lakes. A Toronto despatch says that the authorities have placed the gunboat Prince Alfred in readiness for active service at Godfrich.

The Virginia Legislature Tuesday, in joint convention, elected J. F. Lewis, United States Senator for the long term and J. W. Johnston, Senator for the short term. These gentlemen received the votes of all the Walker and three of the Wells Republicans.

Governor Geary's majority, according to official returns from all but three counties of the State, received by Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the Republican Committee, will be 4882. The counties not heard from officially are Butler, Potter and Juniata.

A formidable strike of mechanics employed in the locomotive shops of the Erie railway is in progress, not less than six hundred men having refused to work. The trouble is irregularity in the monthly payments of wages.

Gen. Thomas has forwarded to the War Department a report upon Alaska. It is understood that he considers the new Territory worth little, except to the officers who are salaried for living there.

As a lady in Franklin county, Indiana, eighty-five years old, was attempting to remove a box of honey from a hive on Friday last, she was stung near the temple by a bee and died in less than ten minutes.

The aggregate losses of the "Gold Ring" in New York by the recent operations, are estimated at over \$13,000,000 unless they should repudiate the purchases of Speyers and other brokers.

Returns from all the counties in Ohio, most of them official, show a Republican majority of 8078. The Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate and three in the House.

Ex-President Pierce's estate is estimated at \$1,000,000, the bulk of which will probably go to a nephew, who is being educated at Princeton College at the expense of the late President.

Of the almost innumerable number of preparations in the market for restoring gray hair to its original color, we know of none which gives so universal satisfaction as Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia. We have tried it and found it to restore the color in a truly wonderful manner—as well as to remove dandruff and all itching caused by humors of the scalp. Try it and be satisfied.

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday, Oct. 21st, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Patton, Mr. John R. Hall, Cashier of the Middletown Bank, to Miss Mary A. daughter of Mr. Thomas Murphy.

**DIED.**  
In St. Georges, on the 12th inst. Eleanor V. wife of W. McWhorter, and daughter of A. D. and Elizabeth Caldwell, in the 30th year of her age.

**THE MARKETS.**  
MIDDLETOWN MARKET.  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat, prime, old,.....	\$1 35
Do, yellow, old,.....	1 00
Do, new,.....	80
Do, white old,.....	80
Oats, new,.....	50
Timothy Seed,.....	50
Clover Seed,.....	10 00
Eggs,.....	30 cts per doz
Butter,.....	45 cts 50 cts per lb
Lard,.....	24 cts 25 cts
Hams,.....	25 cts 27 cts
Sides,.....	25 cts 26 cts
Shoulders,.....	21 cts 23 cts
Potatoes,.....	45 cts 50 cts bushel
Peas, New,.....	30 cts per bushel

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Prime new red wheat,.....\$1 44 @ 45  
Corn, new yellow,.....\$1 00  
Oats (Pennsylvania),.....63  
Cloverseed,.....\$7 75  
Timothy,.....\$4 50

**WILMINGTON.**  
Wheat, prime,.....1 35  
Corn, New,.....1 15  
Oats,.....15  
Flour,.....\$6 50 @ 10 00

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
INGRAM & GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.  
Eggs 20cts. Lard 20cts.  
Butter 40. Hogs 16.  
Chickens, dressed 17. Hogs, alive 13.  
Ducks 19. Potatoes, round 45.  
Turkeys 20. Feathers 65.  
Geese 15. Honey 20.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del. Fresh Meat every day.  
March 20—47  
INGRAM & GIBSON.

**FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.**  
228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.  
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing in Delaware, Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia prices. All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of



## The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.  
BY HENRY VANDERFORD.  
TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.  
Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10; six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until for sale, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

Office corner Main and Scott streets.

THE ISTHMIUS OF PANAMA.—The U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, who has just returned to this country on a visit, reports that the opening of the Pacific Railway has seriously interfered with the business on the Isthmus of Panama, by reducing the number of passengers and the goods conveyed by the latter route. The merchants at Aspinwall and Panama, who have always largely depended upon the custom of the California passengers, find that their sales have been reduced, and the hotels report a falling off in the number of their transient inmates. Instead of four steamers a month, as formerly, there are only two running on this route. In case, however, Panama should be made the capital of the United States of Columbia, it is hoped that the prosperity of the Isthmus will revive.

The Rail Bird of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania is known as the Sora in Virginia, and as the Coot in North Carolina. In the latter State, these birds are captured in large quantities by beating the banks along which they lay at night. The lighted torches carried by the hunters blind the coots, and the birds are whipped over and killed. A singular error prevails even among generally well-informed persons in North Carolina to the effect that coots are transformed from frogs, the birds appearing at the time the frogs disappear. The rail, when young, is black, and changes its plumage to a dusky gray when half grown. It is a migratory bird, and changes its plumage as it passes from one region of climate to another.

It is a pleasure to tell the same story over and over again, if it is a good story. Our story now is of the satisfaction we enjoy in wearing the clothes which the makers at the great Brown, Hall, Philadelphia. The fact is, there are no other clothes made elsewhere, that look half as well, or wear half as long as the Rockhill & Wilson clothes. The immense quantity of fine clothes for Fall which Rockhill & Wilson now display is worthy the attention of all who go to the city. See their advertisement in another column.

Telegrams from San Francisco state that 1,100 through passengers passed over the Union and Central Pacific roads last week.

## PEREMPTORY PUBLIC SALE.

THE Valuable Real Estate of James Hodgson will be sold at Public Sale, at the Harmony Hill Farm, in New London Township, Chester county, Pa., on

Wednesday, October 27th, 1869,  
The Following Real Estate:

No. 1. A valuable Farm, in New London Township, Chester county, Pa., on Big Elk Creek, one mile leading from Penn Station to Lewisville, five miles from the former and one from the latter, (the Wilmington and Western R. R. now in contemplation, will pass through the property) adjoining lands of R. H. Hodgson, William Shearer and others, containing

One Hundred & Ten Acres  
of handsome land as can be found in the southern part of the country, about 20 acres of which is meadow and 10 of heavy timber; well fenced and without buildings, and used for grazing.

No. 2, known as "Harmony Hill," south of and adjoining No. 1, contains

125 ACRES  
of excellent farming land, well divided into suitable enclosures, with water in nearly all; it is bounded by Big Elk Creek, and through the meadows on the east two branches of Big Elk flow and meet, affording a good water power; formerly used for running a woolen mill. The improvements consist of a large Farm House, (few better) beautifully situated and well surrounded, with bath room in second story; and a double-doored Barn and Straw House, 60 by 90 feet, and double-floored Wagon, Carriage, Corn and Hog House, Ice Cream House, &c. There are about 12 acres of good meadow and 15 acres of heavy Timber land. Also an APPLE ORCHARD in full bearing, of well selected fruit, and a number of Pear Trees on the premises.

No. 3, known as the "Spring Lawn Farm," immediately south of and adjoining No. 2, containing

One Hundred & Ten Acres  
through which the Big Elk passes, and is divided into eight enclosures, well watered. On the west and east sides are large grist and paper mills, which afford a ready market for nearly all produce of the farm. The improvements consist of a large STONE HOUSE, with four rooms on first floor and five on second story, with Porch on all sides, and a Vineyard and Strawberry Patch. A large Barn, Wagon and Carriage House, with Crib and Garages attached; a substantial stone Store and Tool House, 20 by 25 feet. A young Apple Orchard in full bearing; about 12 acres of heavy Timber.

No. 4, Ten Acres of Chestnut Timber, situated on the northern part of the Pleasant Garden Forge property, in the above Township.

No. 5, Five Acres of handsome Chestnut Timber, in Elk Township, near the Pleasant Garden Forge property, and adjoining the lands of John Pitt, George Titus and others. The Wood Land will be sold in tracts of two acres or more to suit purchasers.

No. 6, House and Lot of Two Acres in the village of Lewisville.

No. 7, Handsome Building Lot on main road in the village of New London.

ALSO, Will be sold 16 head of over year Western Steers, and 2 three-fourths Alderney Cows, one of which is in profit by day of Sale.

There will be conveyance at Penn Station on P. & B. C. R. R. to meet the morning train to carry all persons wishing to attend. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, when conditions will be made known by R. H. HODGSON, Assignee.

Oct. 25—11.

WM. H. NEWTON, Auctioneer.  
WM. H. NEWTON & CO.  
General Land Agents  
AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,  
No. 23, Lexington Street,  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Oct. 23—11.

## A VALUABLE FARM

Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, that valuable Farm known as "CHOPTANK," containing

300 Acres, More or Less,

Situated within two miles of Middletown, and only about one mile from Armstrong's Station on the Delaware Railroad, thus having the advantage of two convenient Rail Road stations. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, nearly all arable, but having wood enough on it for the uses of the farm. It is divided into six fields, with water in each field, and is susceptible of division into two farms nearly equal in size. The whole has been limed over once, and a part of it twice, and it is unsurpassed as a fruit or trucking farm. The enclosures are of good chestnut post and rail fence and usage hedge. The buildings are all in complete order.

The DWELLING is a two-story frame, containing seven rooms, and there is a pump of excellent water at the door. The Barn, Stables, and other out-buildings, ample for the uses of the farm, and there are two Tenant Houses, one of which is new. There are

5,500 THRIFTY PEACH TREES,

IN FULL BEARING.

A GOOD APPLE ORCHARD;

Three Acres of STRAWBERRIES, one of RASPBERRIES, and other fruit. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for beauty, fertility, health, and convenience to Market, Churches, Schools, Post-office, &c. Altogether it is one of the most desirable properties likely to be in the market for a long time, and affords a rare chance for capitalists to procure a valuable farm in one of the most highly improved districts of New Castle county. For terms or other information apply to

B. F. HANSON,  
Middletown, Del.

Oct. 16—14w.

Doylstown Democrat, copy and send bill to advertiser.

## ANTICIPATING THE FALL TRADE.

THE undersigned has made the most elaborate preparations and already offers to those who may wish to be early in making their Fall and Winter purchases, a

FULL STOCK OF GOODS.

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear and usage.

My stock of DRY GOODS will consist in part of

BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS,

Wool Delaines, Wool Poplins,

Mohairs,

A good assortment of Prints, Cotton and Wool Flannels, 1, 1, 2, 4 Brown and Bleached Muslins, Heavy Domestic, Bal. Skirts, Shawls, &c. &c.

## NOTIONS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies Corsets, Ladies Vests, Ribbons, Edgings, Gents Underclothes, Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Combs, Hair Brushes, Velvets, and in fact everything you could well expect to find in a first class Notion House may here be had.

I ask the particular attention of the gentleman to my assortment of FRENCH and AMERICAN CLOTHS, and Fancy Cassimers. New Styles of which I am constantly receiving and disposing of at reasonable prices.

Also to the Community in general to my Stock of Mens HEAVY BOOTS, and of Mens, Womens and Misses HEAVY SHOES, which I have made to ORDER of the Best material, and on any of which I am willing to guarantee satisfaction. I have also a good assortment of Mens sewed and pegged, single and double upper and sole Calf Boots, and Ladies Dress Shoes in Various Styles.

## Hats and Caps.

Carpets, Druggists, Oil Cloths, Oil Cloth Window Shades, Door Mats, Hardware, Cedarware, Queensware, Earthenware, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Glass, Oil, Paints, Mackerel, Shad, and Herring always on hand.

Will show goods with pleasure, and make a liberal discount for CASH.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN,  
Oct. 16—11f

No. 3, Middletown Hall.

## GEO. INGRAM & CO.

BROKERS,

MAIN STREET ABOVE BROAD,

Middletown, Delaware,

ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

LOANS NEGOTIATED UPON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

INVESTMENTS MADE IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Also, receive applications for

DR. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WILMINGTON.

Refer to the following named gentlemen:

Geo. W. McKim, McDonough.

J. W. McKim, & Co. Philadelphia.

Gen. Robert McKim, & Co. Philadelphia.

H. F. McKim, Phila. Nat. Bank.

Oct. 16, 1869—y

SEND for a copy of new edition WELL'S EYE-SERIES FORM BOOK, a complete and reliable guide to all matters of law and business transactions for every State in the Union. The professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, each require a convenient, comprehensive, and reliable work, which will enable him to draw up any instrument that may be required, and that will furnish him with such information as is usually called for in all his business relations of life; a book that everybody can understand, and that will enable every one to be their own counsel. The entire leading press of the country unqualifiedly endorse the work. Price only \$2.25. Sent post paid. Agents wanted everywhere. Address: J. G. WELLS, Publisher, No. 432 Broome Street N. Y.

Oct. 16, 1869.—3mos.

## BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS.

FOR the exclusion of cold, wind, rain, snow, dust, and drafts from doors and windows.

These invaluable Strips have stood the test of six years on some of the most superb public and private buildings in the United States and Canada. They will last for 20 years and will save in one season fuel sufficient to nearly cover their cost. Every housekeeper should send for our descriptive circular and price list. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal inducements. Address

Browne's Metallic Weather Strip Co.

No. 234 Broadway, New York.

Oct. 16—3m

100 MEN AND BOYS WANTED! to sell the "MAGIC MIRROR." Sample and terms sent free by mail. Address with stamp, M. L. BROWN, 60 Cedar St. N. Y. P. O. Box 4,669.

Oct. 9—3m

## ODESSA NURSERIES.

THE Proprietors offer for Sale, for Fall planting of 1869 or Spring of 1870,

70,000 Peach Trees

of the leading

Market and Family Varieties.

200,000 SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

consisting of the following varieties:

STRAWBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES,

GOOSEBERRIES,

CURRENTS, AND GRAPE VINES.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS.

One and Two Years Old.

ALSO

EARLY ROSE, POTATOES,

And several other leading varieties, for seed.

Apply to POLK & HYATT,

Oct. 16, 1869.

Or to WM. B. CROFT,

Odessa, Del.

## ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber near St. Georges, Del. about three weeks since, a small brown Mare, having the heaves. The owner is requested to identify property, pay charges and take her away.

Oct. 16.—3t.

THOMAS J. CRAVEN.

## Notions, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, AND VARIETY STORE.

W. T. WARNER,

Lockwood & Tatman's Old Stand,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS.

Have in stock Ladies' and Gents' White Kid Gloves, of the best makes; also Col'd and Black Kid Gloves; Satin, cut bias, for Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Merino, Vests and Pants, Ribbons, Collars of the latest styles, Cuffs, a good line of fleecy lined Hose for ladies and Misses, Split Zephyrs, Germantown Yarn, Berlin Yarn, Knitting Cotton in balls, French Corsets, Hemstitch Hdkfs, Cable Bad Hair Nets, Barb Lace, Hair Brushes and Combs, Magic Combs, Reg'd Embroidery, Cambric Edgings, Laces, Long Broad Necklaces, Hair Switches, Rolls and Broad Sets of Jewelry, Charms, Crosses, Bracelets.

## HOOP SKIRTS, DRESS BUTTONS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

KNITTING YARN, LACE VEILS, SILK TISSUE AND BAREGE, LA CABAS,

And a variety of Notions, Fancy Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Gents' Fine White Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Hose, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckties and Bows, Driving Gloves, Valises, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

## STATIONERY.

Gilt Edge, Com. Note, Letter and Foolscap Papers, Envelopes white and colored. Also a choice stock of Groceries, such as Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Rice, Noix-de-Coco, Cheese, Corn, Lye, Syrup, Vinegar, Coal Oil, &c. &c. I am selling below regular prices. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. T. WARNER,

Oct. 9, 1869.—7mos.

Middletown, Del.

## 1869 Fall and Winter Dress Goods. 1869

EDWIN HALL & CO.

28 South Second Street,

Invites the attention of purchasers on visiting Philadelphia to their large and elegant stock of

## DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS.

PLAIN and CORDED POPLINS.

Medium and low priced DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS of the latest styles constantly receiving.

BLACK DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LONG and SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.

LONG and SQUARE BLANKET SHAWLS.

ARABIS, CHINCHILLA JACKETS.

SILK CLOAK VELVETS.

SILK VELVETS.

SILK PLUSHES, all colors.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS.

SHEERINGS.

BLANKETS and COUNTERPANES.

PIANO and TABLE COVERS.

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

N. B.—We deal in good Goods and endeavor to sell at such prices that will give satisfaction.

The Chestnut and Market St. cars will convey you to within a few doors of the store.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

28 South Second St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 9, 1869.—3mos.

## PRINTERS

CAN GET

Types, Presses, & Printing Material

GENERALLY,

At greatly reduced prices from

Vanderbaugh, Wells & Co.

110 Fulton St. and 16 & 18 Dutch St. N. Y.

MAKERS OF

Wood Type, Eagle, California and other Economical Cabinets, Cases, Stands and Galleries.

FACTORY, PATTERSON, NEW JERSEY.

N. B.—Young's excellent Copy-Holder and everything of recent production in their line.

Oct. 9—3m

1869. PHILADELPHIA 1869.

## WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings, & Window Shades,

Sales Rooms, Cor. Fourth and Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

Factory, Cor. Twenty-Third and Sansom streets. New Styles Every Day, of Our Own Make

Oct. 9—3m

## OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

PRIME CRISPFIELD OYSTERS will be served throughout the season, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

Charles Adams.

## Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

IN APPQUINIMINK HUNDRED.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court, of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle county, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

Oct. 30th, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AT THE HOTEL OF O. H. HILL,

BLACKBIRD, NEW CASTLE CO. DEL.

The following described lands and tenements, being part of the Real Estate of the late William M. Vandegrift, dec'd, the same being offered to be sold for the payment of his debts, to wit:

## A TRACT OF LAND

situated in Appoquinimink Hundred, on the road leading from the State road to the Thoroughfare Neck road, adjoining the lands of Jacob Hill, Wm. Weldon, and Ayres Stockley,

Containing about 125 Acres of Land, more or less, with a FRAME HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS thereon erected. The said premises will be sold subject to the widow's dower. Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by the Administrators or by Charles B. Lore their attorney.

By order of the Court, BENJ. R. USTICK,

Clerk O. Court.

The above Property is well worthy the attention of capitalists, being well adapted to the growth of Peaches, Small Fruits, Vegetables, Grain, &c. Being situated about two miles below Blackbird, it is convenient to Railroad, and Steamboat from Smyrna Creek. There are about 1,000 PEACH TREES in bearing on the farm at present.

## TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty-five Hundred Dollars on ratification of sale; balance in two equal annual payments of one and two years, with interest from date of confirmation of sale. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, to be treated as part of cash payment if conditions are complied with, otherwise to be forfeited by purchaser.

The Widow's Dower will be sold at the same time to give the purchaser a clear title.

FRANCIS T. PERRY,

THOMAS CAVENDER, } Adm's.

Smyrna Times coverts and send bill to this office.

Oct. 2—1s

## MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.

A First Class Boarding and DAY SCHOOL,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

WARREN I. HICKS, A. B. } PRINCIPALS,

HUDSON A. WOOD, A. B. }

assisted by

Mrs. GENIE H. HICKS and Mrs. MARY WOOD.

FALL Term begins September 13th, and ends December 3d.

WINTER Term begins December 6th and ends March 18th. Vacation of one week at Christmas and at the close of the term.

SPRING Term begins March 28th and ends June 17th.

Tuition per Quarter of 12 weeks, payable at the middle of each Term:

Small Scholars in First Lessons.....\$ 5.00.

Primary Department.....8.00.

Academy Department.....11.00.

Classical Department.....15.00.

Instrumental Music.....12.00.

Vocal Music.....2.00.

Use of Piano.....2.00.

German and French (each extra).....2.00.

Tuition per annum, including board, wood, lights, and washing.....220.00.

The same per Term.....75.00.

Students charged from the time of entering.

For further particulars address the Principals for Circular, Middletown, Del.

Oct. 3—1f

## \$10. WATCHES. \$10.

THE GREAT TRADE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, (Incorporated by the



Select Poetry

THE SCHOOLS OF OLDEN TIMES  
The schools—the schools of other days  
Those were the schools for me  
When in a frock and trowsers dressed  
I learned my A, B, C.

When, with my dinner in my hat,  
I trudged away to school,  
Nor dared to stop, as boys do now,  
For school ma'am had a rule.

And if a traveler we met,  
We threw no sticks nor stones,  
To fright the horses as they passed,  
Or break good people's bones.

But with our hats beneath our arms,  
We bent our heads full low,  
For ne'er the school ma'am failed to ask,  
"Boys, did you make a bow?"

And all the little girls with us  
Would court the full low bow,  
And hide their ankles 'neath their gowns—  
Girls don't have ankles now.

We stole no fruit, nor tangled grass,  
We played no noisy games,  
And when we spoke to older folks,  
Put hands on their names.

And when the hour for school had come,  
Of bells we had no need;  
The school ma'am's rap upon the glass  
Each one would quickly heed.

That school ma'am! heaven bless her name!  
When shall we meet her like!  
She always wore a green calash,  
A calico vandyke.

She never sported pantalettes—  
No skirts nor lace nor rustles,  
Her dress hung gracefully all around—  
She never wore a bustle.

With modest mien and loving heart,  
Her daily task was done;  
As true as needle to the purl,  
The next one was begun.

The days were all alike to her,  
The evenings just the same,  
And neither brought a change to us,  
Till Saturday forenoon came.

And then we had a "spelling match,"  
And learned the sound of A,  
The months and weeks the made the year,  
The hours that made the day.

And on that day we saw her smile,  
No other time smiled she,  
'Twas when she told us learnedly  
When next "leap year" would be.

Alas! kind soul! though leap year came  
And went full many a time,  
In "single-blessedness" she toiled,  
Till far beyond her prime.

But now, indeed, her toils are o'er,  
Her lessons are all said,  
Her rules well learned—her words all spelled,  
She's gone up to the head.

POPULAR ERRORS CORRECTED.  
Some years since I saw it stated in a  
public journal that the 4th of March was  
selected for Inauguration Day because it  
never occurs on Sunday, and I have lately  
seen it in print that the Fourth of July  
will not again occur on Sunday for 28  
years.

These are errors. The 29th of February  
is the only day that recurs on the  
same day in the week only once in 28  
years. All other days of the year recur  
on the same day of the week four times  
in 28 years, averaging once in 7 years.

Subjoined is a statement on Sunday,  
in which the Fourth of July occurs on Sunday,  
and underneath is a list of the years of  
differences whose sum is 28 years:

1869 1875 1880 1886 1897  
6 5 5 6 11

The order of differences always con-  
sists of these numbers; but it commences  
differently, according to circumstances.  
There may be four causes, viz: 1st.

Where the starting point is in the year  
(of 365 days) following the 29th of Feb-  
ruary; 2d, where it is in the next year  
after; 3d, where it is in the second year  
after; 4th, where it is in the third year  
after.

In case The order of difference is Sum.  
No. 1 6 11 6 5 28 years.  
2 6 11 6 5 28 years.  
3 11 6 5 6 28 years.  
4 5 11 6 6 28 years.

The reason why the 29th of February  
recurs regularly and all the other days  
irregularly, is that every period of four  
years contains the same number of days  
(1,461); but the separate years are  
equal in length.

The reasons why every seventh 20th of  
February recurs on the same day of the  
week are:

1. Because each term of four years is  
equal.  
2. Because it is not an equal number  
of weeks.

3. Because seven is a prime number,  
for, if this term of 1,461 days were di-  
vided into weeks of six days each, for in-  
stance, it would contain 243½ weeks; and  
therefore, two terms would contain an  
exact number of weeks; consequently the  
29th of February would recur on the same  
day of the week once in eight years.

If every year contained 365 days, any  
day in the year would recur on the same  
day in the week once in seven years.  
If a year had exactly 52 weeks, it is  
evident that any day of the year would  
recur on the same day of the week.

If a year had 362 days and a week had  
six days, each day would recur on the  
same day of the week once in three years.  
If a year had 363 days, and a week six  
days, the recurrent would come once in  
two years, etc.

As Inauguration Day comes only once  
in four years, it follows the same rule as  
the 29th of February, and recurs on the  
same day of the week once in 28 years;  
and in that time it recurs on every day  
in the week. It comes on Sunday in 1877.

In Dresden there is an iron egg, the  
history of which is something like this:  
A young Prince sent this iron egg to a  
lady to whom he was betrothed. She re-  
ceived it in her hands and looked at it with  
disdain. In her indignation that he should  
send her such a gift, she cast it to the  
earth. When it touched the ground a  
spring, containing hidden in the egg, open-  
ed, and a silver yolk rolled out. She  
touched a secret spring in the yolk, and a  
golden chicken was revealed; she touched  
a spring in the chicken, and a crown was  
found within; she touched a spring in the  
crown, and within it was found a diamond  
wedding ring. There is a moral to this  
story, and that is, it will not do to trust  
"outward appearances."

Delaware Rail Road Line

Summer Arrangement.  
ON and after MONDAY, July 12th, 1886,  
Passenger Trains will run as follows, until  
further notice:

ALL TRAINS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NORTH

Leave Crisfield,	7:00 A. M.
Marion,	7:40
Kingston,	8:05
Westover,	8:30
Erin, Anne,	8:45
Eden,	9:10
Forktown,	9:30
Salisbury,	9:50
Delmar,	10:15
Seaford,	10:40
Bridgeville,	11:00
Greenwood,	11:20
Farmington,	11:45 P. M.
Harrington,	7:00 A. M.
Pelton,	7:15
Plymouth,	7:20
Canterbury,	7:30
Will-Grove,	7:35
Camden,	7:45
Dover,	7:50
Moorton,	8:00
Eden,	8:10
Smyrna,	8:15
Clayton,	8:20
Sassafras R'd,	8:25
Blackbird,	8:30
Townsend,	8:40
Middleton,	8:50
Mt Pleasant,	9:10
St Georges,	9:20
Boar,	9:35
New Castle,	9:55
Arrive Wilm.,	10:15
Philad'a,	11:45 A. M.
Baltimore,	6:40 P. M.

SOUTH

Leave Philad'a,	8:30 A. M.
Baltimore,	7:25
Wilm.,	10:10
New Castle,	10:50
Boar,	10:55
St Georges,	11:00
Mt Pleasant,	11:15
Townsend,	11:25
Blackbird,	11:35
Sassafras,	11:45
Clayton,	12:00 P. M.
Arrive Smyrna,	12:15
Leave Brandywine,	12:30
Moorton,	12:40
Dover,	12:50
Camden,	1:00
Will-Grove,	1:10
Canterbury,	1:20
Plymouth,	1:30
Peiton,	1:40
Farmington,	1:55
Greenwood,	2:05
Bridgeville,	2:15
Eden,	2:25
Prin. Anne,	2:35
Westover,	2:40
Kingston,	2:50
Marion,	3:05
Arrive Crisfield,	6:45 P. M.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached, will  
leave Stations named at the following Changed  
Hours, (subject to delays incident to freight busi-  
ness.) viz:—Going South, leave Wilmington  
about 2:00 P. M.; New Castle, 4:00; Middle-  
town, 6:00; Clayton, 7:15; Dover, 8:30; Cam-  
den, 9:10; Farmington, 10:05; and be due at Har-  
rington 10:30 A. M.

Going North, leave Harrington about 3:30 P. M.  
Felton, 4:00; Camden, 5:05; Dover, 6:45; Mid-  
dle-town, 6:10; Clayton, 7:00; Middletown, 8:45; New  
Castle, 10:30, and be due at Wilmington, about  
11:30 P. M. This train will stop to take up Pass-  
enger only at Stations named by Local Train, on  
Passenger at any regular stopping place be-  
tween Harrington and Wilmington, except  
Harrington, Crisfield, State Road, Del. Junction and  
Dumfries.

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for  
Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7:40 A. M., and  
leave Philadelphia at 11:45 A. M., and Wilming-  
ton at 1:00 P. M. For New Castle, leave Philad'a  
at 8:40 A. M. For New Castle, leave Philad'a  
at 11:45 A. M. For New Castle, leave Philad'a  
at 1:00 P. M.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those  
above leave Smyrna for Clayton 11:45 A. M.,  
and 8:10 P. M. Leave Clayton for Smyrna,  
8:40 A. M., and 2:10 P. M., to make connection  
with trains to and from Dover, and Stations  
South.

Steamboat Trains heretofore run are with-  
out exception, will, however, leave Crisfield  
for Norfolk, in connection with Local Train, on  
Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

E. Q. SEWELL,  
Superintendent Delaware R. R.

April 18.

THE DELAWARE

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Guarantee Capital \$100,000.00.

HOME OFFICE—EXCHANGE BUILDING

Cor. 7th & Market Sts.

Wilmington, Delaware.

THE Pioneer Mutual Company in adopting  
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perience of mortality and interest.  
Premiums lower than any other Mutual Com-  
pany.

Policy mutual. All the profits divided among  
the Policy-Holders. There are no stockholders  
in this company.  
All Policies non-forfeiting. Not after two  
years, but after the first annual payment.  
All kinds of policies issued. Ordinary Life,  
Ten Year Plan, Single Payment and Instalment.  
All kinds of Endowment Tables. Return Pre-  
mium Table, Joint Life Table. Children's En-  
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Premiums payable in one payment, in Five,  
Ten, Fifteen or Twenty Instalments, or during  
Life. Payments received annually, semi-annual-  
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Dividends on the "Contribution Plan." It  
will be observed that the reduction of rates is  
equivalent to a Dividend in Advance of at least  
one-third and one-half per cent.

The Loan feature is entirely original with this  
company—for full explanation send for the com-  
pany's publications.

TABLE OF RATES

And any information required promptly furnished  
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D. W. MALL, Chief Medical Examiner.

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